SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1778.

In CONGRESS, *February* 5, 1778.

Resolved,

THAT the Captain or Commanding Officer of each company in the service of the United States shall, at the end of every month, furnish the Regimental Pay-Master with a pay roll containing the names of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, their rank, the time from and to which they are to be paid, their monthly pay, the sums due to each and a column for casualties, in which is to be inserted the dates of deaths, desertions, discharges and captivities; and the several Regimental Pay-Masters shall respectively keep true copies of such pay rolls, and cause the amount thereof to be added to the proper abstracts of Field and Staff Officers, that the whole may be examined as heretofore ordered by Congress.

FFEBRUARY 6.

Whereas it hath been found by experience, that the mode adopted by a Resolution of Congress of the 29th of April, 1777, for calling to account such officers, as have been intrusted with public money for recruiting Continental battalions, has not had the desired effect; and it is essential to the liberties of the United States, that due attention should be paid to the expenditure of their public monies, to enable them to support the war and avoid that system of corruption and tyranny, which prevails in the government of their unnatural enemies;

Resolved, That the resolution aforesaid (excepting that part thereof, that impowers the Commissioners of claims and accounts to administer oaths and affirmations) be repealed:

That a suitable number of Auditors of accounts be appointed by Congress, for the armies of the United States:

That it shall be the duty of each Auditor to reside in the army to which he is appointed, and not to be absent without the leave of the Commanding Officer---to call to account all regimental officers for public money, which they shall have received, and have not accounted for---to receive from time to time the pay rolls and abstracts of the army from the Pay-Master or Deputy Pay-Master-General, who shall previously examine and certify thereon the sums that are due----to settle all other accounts of the army, excepting those of the departments of the Quarter-Master, Pay-Master, Director, Clothier or Barrack-Master-General, and of the Commissaries-General of provisions, prisoners, and military stores----to certify the sums that appear to be due on any accounts, and to present such accounts and abstracts to the Commanding Officer, who shall thereupon, unless he has good reason to the contrary, issue proper warrants on the Pay-Master or Deputy Pay-Master-General in discharge thereof:

That it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective States, forthwith to transmit to the Board of Treasury duplicate accounts of all monies heretofore advanced by them for the United States, to Regimental Pay-Masters, or other officers of the army. That the Board of Treasury be directed to order a record to be kept of such accounts, charging the proper officers therewith; and that each State sustain the loss, which may arise from the detention of its accounts aforesaid, after the first day of July next:

That the Auditor-General, Commissioners of Accounts, Pay-Master, and Deputy Pay-Master-General, and such other continental officers, as may have monies charged in their offices to persons, who are to account with the respective Auditors, be directed to send, on or before the first day of May next, and afterwards quarterly, to the the respective Auditors of the army, duplicate accounts of such charges, and to furnish them with the necessary papers and information when required, for executing their office: And the said Auditors are severally directed to observe the same rule with respect to each other, and also, once a quarter, to transmit to each of the officers aforesaid, duplicate lists of the regiments, whose accounts they are to audit; and to the Board of Treasury a list of accounts received from the several officers aforesaid, together with the names of such of the said officers, as shall have neglected to comply with this resolve, in order that the Board may have the proper informations, to the end that such speedy and effectual measures may be taken therein as may be just and necessary:

That the Auditors shall keep fair and regular books constantly posted, and shall charge therein all accounts referred to them for settlement by the preceeding article, and all warrants drawn in favour of persons who are accountable to them for the same; they shall also keep a fair record of accounts disallowed by them, and of such as are allowed but not stated in the books; in order to which, and that the pay rolls, abstracts and accounts, settled by the Auditors may be filed in their respective offices, no warrant whatsoever shall be paid by the Pay-Master or Deputy Pay-Master-General, until the respective Auditor shall have certified thereon, that it has passed his inspection, and that the accounts and vouchers thereto belonging, are lodged in his office:

That each recruiting officer shall produce certificates from the Muster-Master or Deputy-Muster-Master General, specifying the number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and if officers of the light-horse, the number of horses, arms and equipage, belonging to their respective regiments, companies or troops, together with such vouchers as shall be necessary to prove the sums expended for these articles, the subsistence of the troops before their joining the army, the loss of money by death, desertions of non-commissioned officers or soldiers before muster, or other necessary expences, agreeable to the resolves of Congress in such case provided:

That if any officer shall not within one month after application for that purpose, render his account to the proper Auditor, or shall be guilty of withholding or embezzling the public money, such Auditor shall make report thereof to the Commanding Officer of the army, who shall order a Court-Martial on such officer, in order that he may be dealt with according to the rules and articles of war in that case provided:

That each Regimental Pay-Master or other officer of the army, shall upon settlement of his accout, refund all sums of money which he has drawn for, but not paid to prisoners, deserters and men who have died in the service; and the Auditor shall keep an alphabetical record of the names of such prisoners, deserters and dead men, together with the sums received on account of each; and upon application of any prisoner, or his agent, or the widow, administrator, or executor of any such dead man, or of any officer in the same regiment, in whose debt such deceased person may have died, and whose account is properly attested, the said Auditor is empowered to report to the Commanding Officer an allowance not exceeding the sums received on account of such prisoner or dead man; and the Commissary and Deputy Commissary-General of prisoners are directed to make out a list of the said officers and soldiers, who are prisoners with the enemy, when required by the respective Auditors:

That whenever it shall appear to any of the said Auditors, upon the settlement of an account in their office, that a balance is due to the United States, or

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The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
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CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet.

¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

to priſoners, deſerters, or on account of men who have died in the ſervice, the ſum being aſcertained ſhall be paid by the perſon, who owes it, to the Pay-Maſter or Deputy Pay-Maſter-General, who ſhall give a receipt for the ſame on the ſaid account, and two other receipts of the ſame tenor and date, to be lodged with the Auditor; and upon the delivery thereof, ſuch Auditor ſhall diſcharge the ſaid account, and recording the receipts, ſhall tranſmit one of them to the Board of Treaſury, that the money may be charged to the officer receiving it:

That the Auditors be impowered to adminiſter oaths or affirmations to perſons examined by them in the execution of their office:

That all officers of the United States be and they are hereby required to give protection and countenance to the Auditors aforeſaid, in the diſcharge of their duty:

That the Quarter-Maſter-General and his deputies be reſpectively directed to provide the Auditors, in each army, with a convenient houſe near Head-Quarters, and that no other officers be quartered therein:

That for the preſervation of the public papers, the Quarter-Maſter General or his deputies ſhall provide, for the Auditors in each army, a good covered waggon with horſes, under their direction; and the ſaid Auditors ſhall alſo be provided with ſuitable guards for the ſame purpoſe:

That each Auditor be allowed four dollars and three rations a day during the continuance of his office; and forage for his horſe:

That Matthew Clarkſon and Major John Clarke Eſquires, be appointed Auditors for the army under the command of General Waſhington; and that they be authoriſed to appoint two clerks and allow them Fifty Dollars a month, and two rations a day.

FEBRUARY 9.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſupreme executive powers of every State, to give attention to the conduct and behaviour of all continental officers, civil or military, in the execution of their reſpective offices: That the ſaid executive powers be authoriſed to ſuſpend from pay and employment for miſbehaviour or neglect of duty, within their reſpective States, any officer of the Staff or other civil officer aforeſaid not immediately appointed by Congreſs, and to make a temporary appointment in his place, if neceſſary, and to remove ſuch of the ſaid civil officers as ſhall appear to be ſupernumerary, forthwith reporting in either caſe their proceeding to Congreſs. That in caſe of any reprehenſible conduct in any other officer of the United States, it be recommended to the executive powers aforeſaid, to inquire into the circumſtances of the caſe, and if in a civil officer appointed by Congreſs, to tranſmit an account thereof to Congreſs, if in a military officer, to lay the ſame as ſoon as poſſible before the Commander in Chief, or Commanding Officer of the department.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to enact laws for the moſt ſpeedy and effectual recovery of debts due to the United States of America.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

From the New-York (Britiſh) Papers.

STOCKHOLM, *Oct.* 10.

WE have received from Wenneſbourg, the melancholy news that the greateſt part of that town has been reduced to aſhes.

We have received advice from Oregund, that they had a moſt dreadful hurricane there the 20th of laſt month, which laſted about one hour and an half. The waters violently driven back by a furious N. W. wind, penetrated with impetuoſity into the interior parts of the country, and made great ravage. We do not remember any thing like it has ever happened in theſe parts.

Paris, Oct. 17. M. Necker is to lay before the Council of State a grand project reſpecting the finances, the ſucceſs of which, it is ſaid, will immortalize his name in France; the contents of that project are kept a profound ſecret, and nothing will tranſpire till the moment of its execution.

Napoli di Romania, Aug. 28. We are threatened here with a civil war. The Pacha of Singo and the new Pacha of Morea have received orders to drive the Albanians from that Peninſula, where they have been guilty of the greateſt exceſſes towards the Greeks ſince the laſt war with Ruſſia. We are in daily expectation of ſeeing a freſh rupture between Ruſſia and the Turks.

LONDON.

Oct. 25. It is ſaid Lord North intends to raiſe the principal additional ſupplies next ſeſſion, by collecting the *land tax* in England and Scotland, upon the *real*, in place of the *valued* rents, and a bill is preparing to be brought into Parliament for that purpoſe. This, it is thought, will produce a very large ſum.

Various are the reaſons talked of for raiſing the price of ſugars; ſome attribute it to the loſſes at ſea by wind, weather and American privateers; others pretend that the vaſt quantities ſent out to America are the cauſe; but the true one is the ſmallneſs of the crops, with the high rates of freight and inſurance, reaſons ſufficient to account for the preſent advance.

A Great Perſonage has, it is ſaid, paid inceſſant attention of late, not only to the affairs of America, but likewiſe to the affairs of the Eaſt-Indies.

In conſequence of ſome diſpatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, orders were on Tueſday ſent to Plymouth for two men of war and a frigate to ſail immediately to cruize on the Iriſh coaſt.

Extract of a letter from Ramſgate, Oct. 31.

" Yeſterday in a violent gale of wind, the following veſſels were driven on ſhore near to the North Pier, and others were brought into the harbour without anchors or cables, viz. the brig Mair, Richardſon, bound to Antigua, bilged; the Mayflower, Kilſon, bound to the Miſſippi; the St. Michael, Neale, to Corke; the La Bella Chante, Oliver, to Oſtend, full of water, and is unloading; the Edward, Whitney, from London to Falkland iſland; the Tyger St. Barbe, bound to Falmouth; the Charlotte, Johnſon, the Experience, Sallo, the Bourdeaux packet, Howell, the London Packet, Winter, the Elizabeth Kickley, the Hornet, Griffiths, the Pollem, Spearſhot, ſunk at Broad-ſtairs; the brig Henwell, Capt. Holland, from Hamburgh to Briſtol, loſt all her anchors and cables; the Two Siſters, a ſloop, Arnot, with damage, and two other foreign ſhips."

Nov. 17. The Bienfaiſant man of war, of 64 guns, is arrived at Plymouth in twenty-three days from Halifax, and mentions, that the Greyhound frigate was arrived there from Cheſapeak-Bay, and had brought a letter from Sir George Collier, acquainting that General Waſhington's army had been totally defeated on the 19th of September, and that General Howe had poſſeſſion of Philadelphia.

A Privy Council was ordered this morning to meet at St. James's, in conſequence of the accounts brought by the Bienfaiſant man of war.

Letters from Carliſle mention, that there is now living at Bonus, on the banks of the river Eſke, a fiſherman, named John Boyd, who is ninety ſix years of age, has a ſon of the ſame profeſſion who is ſeventy-eight, and a daughter near eighty odd. It is further remarkable, the latter is now married to her ſeventh huſband, who is two years older than herſelf.

LANCASTER, February 25.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Friday, February 20, 1778.

James M'Lene, Eſq; Speaker, addreſſed himſelf to the Houſe, and told them that he was very ſenſible that he had been elected to that honourable office at the opening of this Aſſembly, merely becauſe their former worthy Speaker could not at that time, with any poſſible regard to the ſituation of his family and domeſtic affairs, accept it; but that as the ſame urgency did not now exiſt, he hoped that he might now be induced to fill that ſeat: And that he therefore reſigned the ſaid office as Speaker, and deſired that the Houſe would elect another in his room.

No member oppoſing the ſaid motion, Mr. M'Lene then left the chair: Whereupon the Clerk demanded of the Houſe, whether they accepted the ſaid reſignation, and whether they would proceed to the election of another Speaker? which being anſwered unanimouſly in the affirmative, they immediately proceeded to the ſaid election by ballot, and thereupon John Bayard, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen, and accordingly placed in the chair.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

It was then moved, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to James M'Lene, Eſq; the late Speaker, for his ſervices while in the chair, which was unanimouſly carried in the affirmative; and it was thereupon ordered that the Speaker be directed to ſignify the ſame to Mr. M'Lene in the name of this Houſe; which was immediately done.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

YORK-TOWN, March 7.

On the 22d of December laſt arrived at Wilmington, Cape-Fear, Captain Cotri, commander of the Menja, from Europe, whither he will ſpeedily return.

In CONGRESS, February 27, 1778.

Reſolved, That a company of Bakers be raiſed to bake bread for the army, the company to conſiſt of

1 Director, who ſhall have	50 dol. a mo.	and	3 rat. a day.
3 Sub-Directors	40 ditto	-	2 ditto
12 Foremen	30 ditto	-	1 ditto
60 Bakers	24 ditto	-	1 ditto

That the company be enliſted for one year from the day of their enliſtment, and be ſubject to the rules and articles of war.

That each Foreman and Baker have the ſame cloathing as is allowed to non-commiſſioned officers in the continental ſervice.

That the Board of War be directed to appoint the Director and Sub-Directors, and cauſe the company to be raiſed and ſet to work with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

WAR-OFFICE, *March* 1, 1778.

Perſons qualified for the employments of Director and Sub-Directors, are deſired to apply to the Board of War, and produce certificates of their character and qualifications. None need apply whoſe teſtimonials are dubious, or in any degree exceptionable. Bakers of hard bread are moſt wanted.

Perſons who will undertake the ſupply of the army with vinegar, vegetables and ſoap, or either of theſe articles, will be contracted with by applying to the Board.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO GATES, *Preſident.*

In CONGRESS, March 2.

Whereas it is eſſential to the operations of the army, during the next campaign, that the moſt vigorous meaſures ſhould forthwith be adopted for forming a body of horſe, upon ſuch principles, as are moſt likely to advance the public intereſt and the honour of the officers and men who compoſe the ſame; and whereas in times of public danger, when the lives, liberties and property of a free people are threatened by a foreign and barbarous enemy, it is the duty of thoſe, who enjoy, in a peculiar degree, the gifts of fortune and of a cultivated underſtanding, to ſtand forth in a diſintereſted manner in the defence of their country, and by a laudable example to rouſe and animate their countrymen to deeds worthy of their brave anceſtors and of the ſacred cauſe of freedom;

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the young gentlemen of property and ſpirit in the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina forthwith to conſtitute within their reſpective States, a troop or troops of light cavalry to ſerve at their own expence (except in the article of proviſions for themſelves, and forage for their horſes) until the 31ſt of December next:

That each troop ſo to be raiſed conſiſt of not leſs than twenty nor more than ſixty rank and file; that they have a right to chuſe their own officers, who ſhall receive continental commiſſions, and that they rendezvous at the main army on the firſt day of May next, or at an earlier period, if poſſible:

That, in order to excite a proper ſpirit of emulation in theſe troops, and to give them an opportunity of appropriating that fame, which their reſpective merits may entitle them to, during the campaign, each troop ſhall bear the name of the State in which it is raiſed:

That theſe troops, when raiſed, ſhall not ſerve as expreſſes, except in time of action, nor as eſcorts to the perſon of any General, except that of the Commander of the army with whom they ſerve, unleſs with their own choice:

That every horſe, which ſhall be killed, and every horſe and all arms and accoutrements, which ſhall be taken, by the enemy in action, ſhall be paid for by the United States; the value to be aſcertained under the direction of the Commander in Chief; and all booty taken from the enemy ſhall belong to the troop, by whom it ſhall be taken.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the government of the reſpective States, to countenance and encourage this deſign; and that the Board of War tranſmit to them forthwith copies of the foregoing reſolutions together with a deſcriptive liſt of the accoutrements neceſſary for man and horſe.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

LIST of NECESSARIES and ACCOUTREMENTS for each HORSEMAN.

1. A well tempered ſword, the blade ſtraight, and three feet long, with the back ſharpened up ſix inches from the point; an open guard about the hilt; that will be light and yet defend the hand; with a ſcabbard of ſubſtantial leather without wood.
2. A carbine, fuſee, or ſhort blunderbuſs; the barrel of the blunderbuſs not to exceed two feet in length.
3. A pair of piſtols and holſters.
4. A ſword-belt---a belt for the carbine, with a running ſwivel that will ſlip to any part of the belt.
5. A cartridge-box to buckle round the waiſt, with twelve tin pipes for the cartridges.
6. A helmet of jacked leather, and effectually guarded by ſeveral rows of ſmall chain, iron or ſteel hoops; or a hat with a ſteel or iron ſcull-peice inſide the crown.
7. A ſaddle, ſaddle-cloth, breaſt-plate, crupper, ſaddle-ſtraps and pad.
8. Saddle-bags connected by two broad ſtraps, in the common faſhion, and not a portmanteau.
9. A double reined bridle, with a curb and ſnaffle bit, and a halter.
10. A cloak ſufficient to cover all the arms and accoutrements, and which is to ſerve alſo in the place of a blanket.
11. Boots and ſpurs.

Theſe articles, made as near as may be according to the above directions, with a good horſe, will fit each man for the field.

Guilford townſhip, February 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber of Guilford townſhip, adjoining the town of Chamberſburgh, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennſylnia, executed five penal bills to Thomas Burney late of the townſhip aforeſaid deceaſed, all bearing date about the latter end of May or the beginning of June laſt, each bill for the payment of Sixty Pounds; the firſt, payable on the firſt day of May next enſuing; the ſecond, on the firſt day of May, 1779; the third, on the firſt day of May, 1780; the fourth, on the firſt day of May, 1781; the fifth, on the firſt day of May, 1782; and a ſixth bill of the ſame date, for about the ſum of Thirty-three Pounds, payable the firſt day of May, 1783; which bills were given by me, for part of the purchaſe of the plantation whereon I now dwell, and it is now ſaid, that the ſaid Thomas Burney hath either given, aſſigned, or bequeathed them to his ſon Thomas Burney of the ſame place.

All perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid bills, or any of them, for I will not pay them, until the contract made between the aforeſaid Thomas Burney deceaſed, and myſelf, ſhall be fulfiled on the part of his Executors.

‡ 30s. JOHN ALEXANDER.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

LOST or MISLAID,

TWO Tickets in the firſt Claſs of the Continental Lottery, viz. Number 40,688 and 41,056. The Managers are deſired to retain in their hands, whatever prize may be drawn in favour of the ſaid Tickets, they being the property of

JOHN PENN.

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the ... terror, now the conte... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord- ... preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could ſet out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th inſtant, a Mulatto man, named JOHN LEARY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 20 years of age, ſtout made, and has a ſcar on his right cheek, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a blue coat, white jacket, and leather breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Capt. John Lear

To the Brave AMERICANS.

PEACE is the wiſh of every good man, and every wiſe man ſees the way to it might be made ſhort and eaſy. By a vigorous exertion of all the tates, in three months the army might be compleated to fifty thouſand men, or to any number that may be thought neceſſary, with every equipment and ſupply requiſite for the next campaign; and by taking the field early, the rout aud extirpation of the enemy muſt be enevitable. Then, my countrymen, what wait we for? Waſte not a moment in heſitation or delay, the work muſt be done, the way to accompliſh it is plain, let us unite our efforts, and by one great exertion cloſe the ſcene of war.

It is evident, that if the exertions of the States the laſt year, had been in proportion to their abilities, the tyrant of Britain at this day, would have had neither ſubject nor property, nor poſſeſſion in any part of the United States.----Then how glorious and happy would have been this æra!----Who does not regret the want of thoſe neceſſary exertions?----By them millions might have been ſaved,----and that which is *dearer* to humanity than *millions*, the lives of many virtuous and brave men. It is good for us to reflect what we have loſt by inaction, to ſtimulate us in future. Had our illuſtrious Commander been furniſhed with the troops in due time, which the States propoſed to raiſe, or even with two thirds of them, he would, in all human probability, have killed, captivated or put to flight every man in *Howe's* army before the middle of September.---Then turning his arms againſt New-York, would have ſoon reduced it to ſubmiſſion. Theſe operations muſt have facilitated the efforts of our Northern Army ſo much that *Burgoyne* would have fallen an eaſy prey. The remaining Britiſh force at Rhode-Iſland, could have made no reſiſtance to our conquering arms.---Thus might the Great WASHINGTON, and his victorious army of FREEMEN, been covered with laurels---all the States been now enjoying domeſtic felicity and peace---and the ſunſhine of proſperity might now have been beaming over this extenſive and happy land!---Let him that wiſhes theſe glorious events *had* taken place, now exert his utmoſt endeavours that they *may be accompliſhed* the next campaign. But *wiſhes* without *efforts*, are to no purpoſe, and every one is to be eſteemed according to the ſervices he renders his country. Millions of reaſons, weighty as they are numberleſs, crowd upon our minds and urge us to immediate and deciſive exertions.----Heaven demands our attention and obedience. A SOLDIER.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In QUEEN-STREET, LANCASTER,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1778.

Being the Third Year of the Independence of America.
Fitted to the uſe of Pennſylvania and the adjacent States.
Containing (beſides many uſeful liſts, &c.)
The Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION of the United States of America, as propoſed by Congreſs to the Legiſlatures of the different States.

This great Confederacy is ſo intimately connected with the Freedom, Happineſs and Independence of the People of America, that no perſon can hold a proper rank in ſociety, without being fully acquainted with its very important contents.

** *The Aſtronomical calculations of this Almanack are compoſed by* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *of this State.*

N. B. They may alſo be had of Mr. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, at Mr. Gumps, in Water-ſtreet, York-Town.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; ſhe has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook, waſh, and do moſt ſorts of houſe-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carliſle. ¶

Omnia poſſunt Homines.

DOCTOR BLANCHARD

DESIRES to inform the public, of the virtue of a medicinal water of his preparation. It cures all diſorders of the ſkin; ſuch as ſcabs, itch, ring-worms, St. Anthony's fire, ſcald-head, burns, whitlows, or felons on the fingers; it cleanſes freſh wounds, as well as old ulcers, and brings them to an admirable and expeditious ſuppuration; it cures various diſorders of the eyes; it is of great ſervice in the ſmall-pox, entirely defacing its effects, by dipping a feather in this ſurpriſing water, and paſſing it over the puſtles, juſt as they come to ſuppuration, which is a circumſtance of conſequence to the fair female. He alſo compoſes an elixir, which is uſed very advantageouſly in diſorders peculiar to the fair-ſex---Excluſive of the diſorders above mentioned, the Doctor prepares a variety of waters and elixirs, ſuitable to the condition of his patients, and will aſk no reward (if thought neceſſary) until the ſick perſon is reſtored to health; the ſtate of the patients caſe, will determine the Doctors demand; he is poſſeſſed of a grand and powerful ſecret in all rheumatic complaints; he reduces diſlocated limbs, with the greateſt dexterity and ſucceſs; beſides the above mentioned diſorders, the Doctor may be conſulted in all ailments incident to the human body. Thoſe who think proper to apply to him, will be pleaſed to direct to him at Mr. ANDREW HOFFMAN's, between the Bridge and Butts-Town, in York-Town.

Winchester (Virginia) Feb. 17, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from this place, the 16th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM PIKE, one of the priſoners ſent here by the Executive Council, of the State of Pennſylvania, as a perſon diſaffected to the American Cauſe; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, reddiſh complexion, yelloviſh hair tied behind; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, boots, and ſilver plated ſpurs; he rode a dark bay horſe, with a white face, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſprightly and well made. Whoever ſecures the ſaid priſoner, in any goal belonging to the Thirteen United States, ſhall have the above reward. JOSEPH HOLMES,

† 22/6. Dep. Com. Gen. of Priſoners.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

CALOMEL, Cantharides, Emetic Tartar, Extract of Saturn, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Sena, Spirits of Turpentine, Volatile Spirits, Verdegris---with a general Aſſortment of good Medicines, and ſome Shop-furniture.

A few family MEDICINE CHESTS would be put up, according to orders.

The Sale will be cloſed in ſix Weeks.

|| 22/6 JOHN HOUSTON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

York-Town, February 26, 1778.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber about three weeks ago, a Mulatto ſlave, named SAWNEY, well known in this town, he is well built, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, dark complexion, a ſmall face and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he left his maſter, an old brown Bath coating ſurtout coat, oznabrug ſhirt, thin jacket, linen breeches, yarn ſtockings, ſhoes, and an old beaver hat, &c. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to the Goaler of York-Town, taking his receipt, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken in the town, or within twenty miles of it, if upwards of twenty miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and
paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1778.

In CONGRESS, *November* 8, 1777.

Resolved,

THAT Major-General Heath be directed forthwith to cause to be taken down the name and rank of every commissioned officer, and the name, former place of abode, occupation, size, age and description of every non-commissioned officer and private soldier, and all other persons comprehended in the Convention, made between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates, on the 16th of October, 1777, and transmit an authentic copy thereof to the Board of War, in order that if any officer, soldier, or any other person as abovementioned of the said army, shall hereafter be found in arms against these States in North-America, during the present contest, he may be convicted of the offence, and suffer the punishment in such case inflicted by the law of nations.

That Major-General Heath be directed to take the parole in writing of the officers, according to the Convention, and transmit authenticated copies of such paroles to the Board of War.

NOVEMBER 22, 1777.

The Committee to whom were referred the return of ordnance and stores, taken from the enemy since the 19th day of September, and the letter from the Council of Safety of New-York, and to whom their former report was re-committed, having taken the same into consideration, beg leave to observe,

"That there is no mention in the said return of standards, military chest, medicines or tents.

"That the quantity of powder is very small, being only fifteen barrels grained, and two barrels mealed, and the quantity of fixed ammunition very inconsiderable---That the muskets amount only to 4647, a number not equal to the prisoners who surrendered agreeable to the Convention of Saratoga---and all these muskets are returned "unfit for service."---That there are only 638 cartouch-boxes---That the number of bayonets is greatly inferior to the muskets, and these, as well as the cutlasses, are returned "without scabbards" or belts. In short, the whole return seems very inadequate to a well appointed army, and to what might be expected, from the answers returned by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to the first propositions made by Major Gen. Gates.

"Your Committee therefore are of opinion, that an enquiry ought to be made into the causes of this deficiency." Whereupon,

Resolved, That the President immediately send an express to Gen. Gates, and desire answers to the following questions, viz.

What is become of the standards belonging to the respective regiments in Gen. Burgoyne's army?

Where is the military chest and medicines?

What is become of the cartouch-boxes?

How comes the quantity of powder and cartridges to be so small?

How comes it that the number of muskets is less than that of the prisoners; and that all the muskets are unfit for service?

How comes the number of bayonets to be so greatly inferior to that of muskets?

Where are the scabbards and belts of the bayonets and cutlasses?

Was there any destruction, waste, removal or concealment, of the arms, tents, colours, treasure, or other military stores belonging to Gen. Burgoyne's army, from the time the first proposal was made on the 13th of October to the time of surrender?

What was the state and condition of the arms and military stores when received by Gen. Gates?

Were the arms piled agreeable to the articles of th Convention? If they were not, did any damage necessarily accrue in consequence of the failure?

And that Gen. Gates be directed to make the necessary enquiries, and return his answers to Congress, as soon as possible.

Resolved, That it is not to be understood that the embarkation of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne is in any wise to be delayed, on account of the foregoing queries, if transports arrive before the answers are returned and the enquiry directed is finished.

JANUARY 8, 1778.

The Committee, to whom the letters that passed between General Heath and General Burgoyne, and the letter from General Burgoyne to General Gates, were committed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and agreed to, as follows—

"That they have considered with mature attention the Convention entered into at Saratoga, between Major-General Gates and Lieutenant-General Burgoyne in October last, and find that numbers of the cartouch-boxes and several other articles of military accoutrements annexed to the persons of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in General Burgoyne's army, have not been delivered up, and that agreeably to the spirit of the Convention, and the technical interpretation of the word "arms" they ought to be delivered up—This opinion is warranted not only by the judgment of the most approved writers, but by the interpretation and practice of British officers in similar cases, in the course of the present war, particularly in the capitulation of St. John's on the 2d of November, 1775.

"Your Committee farther report, That there are so many other circumstances attending the delivery of the arms and military stores, which excite strong suspicions that the Convention has not been strictly complied with on the part of General Burgoyne, agreeably to its true spirit and the intention of the contracting parties, and so many instances of former fraud in the conduct of our enemies, as to justify Congress, however cautious to avoid even the suspicion of want of good faith, in taking every measure for securing the performance of the Convention, which did not impose any new condition, nor tend to delay its execution.

"Of this nature, your Committee consider the resolution of Congress of the 8th of November last, directing General Heath "to cause to be taken down "the name and rank of every commissioned officer, "and the name, former place of abode, occupation, "size, age and description of every non-commissioned "officer and private soldier, and all other persons "comprehended in the Convention of Saratoga." This cannot be considered as imposing any new condition, but as a measure naturally resulting from the articles of Convention, which the conquering party has a right to avail itself of, and which is strictly justifiable, had no just suspicion of the want of good faith in the party surrendering presented itself. Your Committee are of opinion, That the reasons which General Burgoyne adduces for refusing a compliance, are inapplicable to the case; and they beg leave to observe that he is totally mistaken in his appeal to the conduct of Sir Guy Carleton and himself, with respect to the prisoners released from Canada in August, 1776.—For notwithstanding his express declaration to the contrary in his letter of the 23d of Nov. last to General Heath, it appears from the original list of the prisoners released from Canada, which is herewith presented, that the provinces, counties and towns, to which the prisoners released belonged, were annexed

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

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Lords, I am unwilling to trespass on the time, to point out to your Lordships the several valuable captures of last guinea and the ... terror, now the conte... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and re... paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

LONDON, November 27.

Saturday the Commons met about two o'clock, and proceeded with their Speaker to St. James's, to preſent the following addreſs to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne:

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, with hearts deeply intereſted in every event which tends to increaſe your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of duty and attachment to the Queen, beg leave to offer to your Majeſty the congratulations of your faithful Commons, on the birth of another Princeſs, and on her Majeſty's happy recovery.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we take a ſincere part in the confidence which your Majeſty expreſſes, that the conduct and courage of your officers, and the ſpirit and intrepidity of your forces, both by ſea and land, will, under divine providence, be attended with important ſucceſs; but, at the ſame time we entirely concur with your Majeſty in thinking that it is neceſſary to prepare for ſuch further operations, as future events, and contingencies of the war, may render expedient; and we learn, with much ſatisfaction, that your Majeſty is, for that purpoſe, purſuing the proper meaſures for keeping your land forces compleat to their preſent eſtabliſhment; and whenever your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe any new engagements, which you may have entered into for increaſing your military force, we will take the ſame into our conſideration; and we truſt your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious ſentiments which you entertain of the zeal and public ſpirit of your faithful Commons.

We are truly ſenſible, that your Majeſty's conſtant care for the welfare of your people, and your generous concern for the happineſs of mankind, diſpoſe your Majeſty to deſire, that the peace of Europe may not be diſturbed. We acknowledge, with equal gratitude, your Majeſty's attention to the ſecurity of your kingdoms, and the protection of the extenſive commerce of your ſubjects, in your having made a conſiderable augmentation to your naval force, on which the reputation and importance of this nation muſt ever principally depend. We hear, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and rely with perfect confidence on your royal declaration, that you will always be the faithful guardian of the honour of the Britiſh Crown.

Permit us again to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, without delay, enter into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year; and that we will chearfully and effectually provide for all ſuch expences as ſhall be found neceſſary for the welfare and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and for the vigorous proſecution of the meaſures in which we are engaged, for the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional ſubordination, which, we truſt, with the bleſſing of God, your Majeſty will be able to maintain through the ſeveral parts of your dominions.

We acknowledge with equal gratitude and admiration, your Majeſty's paternal declaration, that you will be ever watchful for an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of your ſubjects, and the calamities of war.

We cannot but ſtill entertain a hope, that the diſcernment of their true intereſts, the remembrance of the bleſſings they once enjoyed, and the ſenſe of their preſent ſufferings under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will induce the deluded and unhappy multitude to return to their allegiance, and will re-animate their hearts with a ſpirit of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of attachment to their mother country.

The gracious and condeſcending manner in which your Majeſty expreſſes your deſire that you may be enabled to reſtore peace, order, and confidence to your American Colonies, cannot fail of endearing you to the hearts of all your ſubjects; when this great work can be accompliſhed, and ſettled on the true principles of the conſtitution, your Majeſty may depend on the moſt zealous concurrence and ſupport of your faithful Commons.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN *you my hearty thanks for this dutiful Addreſs.*

The affectionate part you take in the happy recovery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, is highly acceptable to me.

The ſteady and zealous ſupport of my faithful Commons, will, I truſt in God, enable me to put an end to this unhappy rebellion. Whatever ſtrength you ſhall place in my hands, ſhall be employed only for the good of my people, and the welfare of my kingdoms; and be aſſured, that I wiſh for ſucceſs in this great national cauſe for no other purpoſe but that it may enable me to reſtore peace and happineſs to all my ſubjects.

BOSTON, February 26.

Friday laſt Captain Thorndike returned to Salem from a cruize, during which he took a brig of 140 tons, laden with Engliſh bale goods; he took out of her as many goods as his veſſel could well hold, and the prize is ſuppoſed to be arrived at ſome port to the eaſtward, as ſhe was left well about 20 days ago.

NEW-YORK, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from GOOD AUTHORITY, *dated London, December* 9.

" The account of General Burgoyne's treaty with Mr. Gates, arrived when the two Houſes of Parliament were ſitting, and in the warmth of high debate: You may imagine that the friends of Government were much confounded and ſtaggered by ſuch a ſhock; but you cannot imagine how furiouſly, illiberally and indecently oppoſition triumphed on the occaſion: opening and roaring like ſo many bull dogs againſt Adminiſtration. The King, God bleſs him, for we never had a better one, and no other nation had ever ſo good an one, who ſees every calamity and misfortune of his people, was greatly affected; but with that magnanimity which diſtinguiſhes his character, he ſoon declared that ſuch a cauſe ſhould never be given up, that this loſs muſt be retrieved by greater and more vigorous exertions, and that he would even

" *Sell Hanover and all his private eſtate before he would deſert the cauſe of his loyal American ſubjects, who had ſuffered ſo much for him.*"

" In two or three days the nation recovered from its ſurpriſe, and now is ready to ſupport the King and his Miniſters in the proper and vigorous uſe of ſuch means as are adequate to the great end of reducing the revolted colonies to a conſtitutional ſubordination. Many of both Houſes of Parliament have ſpoken to this effect with great ſpirit, and one Member of the Commons, Mr. Cambridge, ſaid, that he would part with reluctance with one ſhilling in the pound towards raiſing another army of ten thouſand men for America; yet he would chearfully pay twelve ſhillings in the pound towards an additional army of ſixty thouſand men."

FISH-KILL, February 26.

We are informed, that to prevent deſertion, and defend the Engliſh Iſlands, the new levies have been ſent off from New-York to the Weſt-Indies, ſome days ago: This they highly reſented, being inliſted here to aſſiſt in ſubduing their country. 'Tis currently reported, that, on Staten-Iſland, before they embarked they mutinied, and after ſome lives were loſt in the oppoſition, they were overpowered, and at length drove on board---as ſheep to the ſlaughter.

March 5. The Warren, of 36 guns, commanded by young Captain Hopkins, a few days ago, got out of Providence river ſafe, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the enemy's ſhips to prevent her. She got off, it is ſaid, in a ſnow-ſtorm; ran paſt the guard-ſhip almoſt unobſerved, without damage, took her courſe through the enemy's fleet, where they could not fire on her, without the riſque of damaging their own ſhips: When ſhe was in the midſt of the fleet, ſhe gave them a broadſide, and made the beſt of her way, while the ſhips continued their fire on her, to little purpoſe, until ſhe was ſome miles off.

By a gentleman from the eaſtward, we are informed, that the week before laſt, Colonel Symes of New-Jerſey, with four men, in a whale boat, croſſed over from Guilford to Long-Iſland; when underſtanding a number of veſſels were caſt away on the Iſland, they formed a deſign to ſeize ſome of the goods belonging to one of them; accordingly they five, with fixed bayonets, in the dead of the night, ſurpriſed the houſe where the freight of one of the veſſels were ſtored, made the maſter, mate, three ſailors, and two

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

teries prisoners, and loaded their whale boat with part of the vessel's cargo; they took 9 gold and 9 silver bound hats, 60 pair of English shoes, a chest of medicine, a box of glass and earthen ware, 24 steel plate cross-cut saws, a barrel of coffee, another of rum, 1 dozen silk handkerchiefs, 1 dozen buckskin gloves, and many other valuable articles, and returned safe to Guilford with their prize.

Extract of a letter, dated March 3.

"Last Wednesday night, a party of 30 volunteers from Col. Meigs's regiment, in four whale boats, under the command of Major Humphreys, Lieutenants Lay and Burret, made a descent upon Long-Island, in the neighbourhood of Smith-Town, for the purpose of destroying several of the enemy's shipping, particularly a large ship of 20 guns, aground near that place: The ship was unfortunately got off the preceding day, but they set fire to, and destroyed a brig of about 200 tons burthen, a large schooner and an armed sloop. All were employed in the enemy's service: They brought off two Captains, and several seamen, together with as many sails, rigging and furniture, as the boats could contain; all was effected without loss, and the party returned to the main next morning.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

Captain Fountain, in the sloop Peggy, belonging to this town, and bound to Cape-Francois, was lately taken by a barge of the enemy's, belonging to the Otter sloop of war, near Annamissick; but the Virginia frigate's tender, having been down to view the situation of the enemy's ships, soon hove in sight, upon which all the crew on board the sloop were ordered below; in about half an hour after, the tender having come near the sloop (not knowing her to be in possession of the enemy) in order to inform the Captain that a tender of the enemy's was coming up, the pirates who then had possession of the sloop, being concealed, without giving any notice, or hailing the tender, fired her swivels and small arms upon her, ordering the officer who commanded the tender to strike or he should have no quarters;----the tender being unprepared, bore away to get in order, and in about half an hour returned and engaged the sloop so vigorously, that in twenty minutes they were silenced, and hauled down their sails, the tender still keeping up her fire very hot, which wounded the Lieutenant of the Otter in the arm; and the Captain of the sloop fearful of his crew being killed, ran aft through a shower of swivel and musket balls, waved his handkerchief, and huzza'd for the Congress, on which the tender then ceased firing, ordering the barge and crew immediately on board, which with the sloop is arrived at Fell's Point. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Joshua Barney and his crew, who commanded the tender, for their good conduct and gallant behaviour. The enemy put several shot through the tender's sails, but happily not a man was lost.

YORK-TOWN, March 14.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, Jan. 16.

"Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the kitchen of one Moore, a baker, in Union-street---The houses in the neighbourhood being chiefly wooden buildings, all efforts to check its progress were vain. You cannot conceive the distress---the wind high at N. N. E. drove the flames with inconceivable fury and impetuosity through that infernal place, from which a fire has been so long dreaded (Union-street.) All the houses on the Bay, from Queen-street to Broad-street, were in flames before day-light; the cloud of smoke was tremendous, and bore along with it millions of large flakes of fire, which set houses in flames near a quarter of a mile distant from whence they arose----All Elliot's-street, except one house, was burnt down---the greatest part of Broad-street from Church-street-----Tradd-street, from Church-street, is entirely gone, also Beden's alley---almost all the east side of Church-street, to the Creek, shared the same fate---The Bay, that pride of Carolina, is one continued heap of ruins from Queen-street to the South End only eleven houses are left standing. The number of dwelling-houses destroyed is near, if not more than 300, exclusive of stores and kitchens; the loss is estimated by a very moderate computation at Five Millions currency. Numbers of people were killed by houses blowing up, and several have lost their lives from walls falling in to-day."

On the 7th inst. Capt. John Barry, of the Continental navy, with a few armed boats, fell in with and took (near Bombay-Hook, in the river Delaware) two of the enemy's transport ships, one mounting six 4-pounders, the other two swivels; also a schooner, with eight 4-pounders, twelve 4-pound howitzers and 32 men, properly equipped for an armed vessel, with some valuable stores on board.

In CONGRESS, March 7, 1778.

WHEREAS Almighty God, in the righteous dispensation of his providence, hath permitted the continuation of a cruel and desolating war in our land; and it being at all times the duty of a people to acknowledge God in all his ways, and more especially to humble themselves before him when evident tokens of his displeasure are manifested; to acknowledge his righteous government, confess and forsake their evil ways, and implore his mercy;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the United States of America to set apart Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, to be observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; that at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous dispensations of divine Providence, and confess their iniquities and transgressions, for which the land mourneth;---that they may implore the mercy and forgiveness of God, and beseech him that vice, profaneness, extortion, and every evil, may be done away, and that we may be a reformed and happy people;---that they may unite in humble and earnest supplication that it may please Almighty God to guard and defend us against our enemies, and give vigour and success to our military operations by sea and land;—that it may please him to bless the civil rulers, and people, strengthen and perpetuate our union, and in his own good time, establish us in the peaceable enjoyment of our rights and liberties;—that it may please him to bless our schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of true piety, virtue, and useful knowledge;—that it may please him to cause the earth to yield its increase, and to crown the year with his goodness. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the United States, to abstain on that day from labour and recreations.

By order of Congress,
HENRY LAURENS, *President.*

In CONGRESS, March 11, 1778.

Resolved, That whatever expence may be incurred, by the executive authority of any State, in executing the resolution of Congress of the 9th February last, authorising the executive powers of every State to suspend for misbehaviour, or remove as supernumerary, any officers of the Staff, or other civil officers, shall be duly paid, upon the accounts being laid before the Board of Treasury. *Extract from the minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*** *The Parliamentary Debates being too long for this Paper, the Printers propose to publish them in a pamphlet, as soon as the whole are collected.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 11th inst. were stolen from two gentlemen, on their way to Virginia, in the town of York, two Silver WATCHES; one of them imported from London about five years ago, is very neat and good, made by Thomas Wagstaff, a china face, with little dots in place of minute strokes, a silver case over the inward works, on the outside of which is the maker's name; the chain is very remarkable, being made of polished steel, in which are fixed small knobs screwed in and cut in such a manner as, when it was new, to resemble diamonds; a silver seal, with the letters L P cut in a cypher; but it is probable the thief will remove the chain for fear of detection. The other is old, with a silver face, made in London, as well as can be recollected, by one Meredith, No. 109, no seal, a portmanteau and a steel watch key fixed to her with a dove coloured ribbon which is old and defaced. All silversmiths and others, to whom said watches or either of them may be offered for sale, are desired to secure them. The above reward will be paid to the person who shall deliver them to Mr. JOHN KEAN, of this town, or Ten Dollars for either. *York-Town, March 12, 1778.* †

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Lords, I am unwilling to trespass on the time, to point out to your Lordships the several valuable captures of last guinea and the ... terror, now the conte... an and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
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SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

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And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and
paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

to their reſpective names, which for the greater ſecurity of the conquering party were in the hand writing of the reſpective priſoners. Your Committee therefore cannot but conſider General Burgoyne's refuſal to give deſcriptive liſts of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers belonging to his army, when connected with his former conduct, and ill-grounded aſſertion on this occaſion, in an alarming point of view; more eſpecially when they conſider, that nine days previous to this refuſal, he had, without juſt cauſe given, declared in a letter to General Gates, that the public faith plighted in the Convention of Saratoga was broken on the part of theſe States. This charge of a breach of public faith is of a moſt ſerious nature, pregnant with alarming conſequences, and deſerves greater attention, as it is not dropped in a haſty expreſſion, dictated by ſudden paſſion, but is delivered as a deliberate act of judgment, committed to writing, and ſent to the General, with whom he made the Convention. And if credit is to be given to General Burgoyne's account of himſelf in his letter to General Heath of the 23d of Nov. he cannot be conſidered " of ſo light a character, as to have acted in a ſerious matter of ſtate upon a ſudden impreſſion."

" The reaſon on which he grounds this charge is, That the officers included in the Convention have not ſince their arrival in Maſſachuſetts-Bay been acommodated with quarters agreeably to their reſpective ranks; on which your Committee beg leave to obſerve, that though from the ſudden and unexpected arrival of ſo large a body of troops, the concourſe of ſtrangers in and near Boſton, the devaſtation and deſtruction occaſioned by the Britiſh army not long ſince blocked up in that town, and by the American army, which beſieged them; and conſidering that the officers were not to be ſeparated from their men, and that the troops could not be quartered with equal convenience in any other place within the limits pointed out and deſcribed in the Convention, as there are not a ſufficient number of barracks in any other part of that State; though from theſe and many other unavoidable circumſtances, the accommodation of General Burgoyne and his officers might not be ſuch as the public could wiſh, or he expect, yet his charge of a breach of the public faith on this account, is not warranted either by the letter of the preliminary articles agreed on between himſelf and General Gates on the 14th of October, or by the ſpirit of the Convention ſigned on the 16th of the ſame month; ſince by an examination of theſe articles it will appear, that the ſtipulation, with reſpect to the quartering of officers, was not to be conſtrued in that rigorous ſenſe in which General Burgoyne affects to conſider it, but on the contrary that it was " agreed to as far as circumſtances would admit."

" Your Committee forbear to lay any ſtreſs on the attempt of the enemy to alter the place of embarkation from the port of Boſton to that of Rhode-Iſland, or the Sound, ſo contiguous to the port of New-York, which, as well as that of Rhode-Iſland, is at preſent in their poſſeſſion; on the ſeemingly inadequate number of veſſels (being only 26 tranſports ſent to Rhode-Iſland, as appears in a letter from General Pigot to General Burgoyne, dated Dec. 5) for an army conſiſting of Five Thouſand Six Hundred and Forty-Two, in a winter's voyage to Europe; or on the improbability of the enemy's being able, on ſo ſhort a notice, to victual ſuch a fleet and army, for a voyage of ſuch a length; ſince the declaration of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, that the public faith is broke, is of itſelf ſufficient to juſtify Congreſs, in taking every meaſure for ſecuring the performance of the Convention, which the laws of nations in conſequence of this conduct will juſtify.

" Theſe facts and opinions your Committee, in a matter of ſuch high moment to the honour and ſafety of theſe States, eſteem it their duty to report ſpecially; and conſidering that General Burgoyne has not fully complied with the Convenrion of Saratoga, particularly in not delivering up the cartouch-boxes and accoutrements; that he has expreſsly and without juſt foundation charged theſe States with a breach of public faith; that in conſequence of this declaration, while in our power, he may deem himſelf and the army under him, abſolved from their compact, and may therefore have refuſed compliance with a meaſure naturally reſulting from the Convention, and which only tended to render his officers and men inſecure, in caſe the Convention on their part was not complied with; and conſidering further, that from the diſtance between America and Great-Britain, there is no opportunity of accommodating this diſpute in any reaſonable period of time with the Sovereign of the State, in behalf of which this Convention was made, and that the operations of General Burgoyne's army in America would not only defeat the main object of the Convention, but prove highly prejudicial to the intereſt of theſe States—Your Committee ſubmit the whole to the conſideration of Congreſs, in order that ſuch meaſures be adopted as are conſiſtent with the ſafety and honour of the United States."

Whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolutions——

Reſolved, That as many of the cartouch boxes, and ſeveral other articles of military accoutrement annexed to the perſons of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers included in the Convention of Saratoga, have not been delivered up, the Convention on the part of the Britiſh army has not been ſtrictly complied with:

Reſolved, That the refuſal of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to give deſcriptive liſts of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates belonging to his army ſubſequent to his declaration that the public faith was broke, is conſidered by Congreſs in an alarming point of view; ſince a compliance with the reſolution of Congreſs could only have been prejudicial to that army in caſe of an infraction of the Convention on their part:

Reſolved, That the charge made by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne in his letter to Major-General Gates of the 14th of November, of a breach of public faith on the part of theſe States, is not warranted by the juſt conſtruction of any article of the Convention of Saratoga; that it is a ſtrong indication of his intention, and affords juſt ground of fear, that he will avail himſelf of ſuch pretended breach of the Convention, in order to diſengage himſelf and the army under him of the obligation they are under to theſe United States, and that the ſecurity which theſe States have had in his perſonal honour, is hereby deſtroyed:

Reſolved therefore, That the embarkation of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and the troops under his command, be ſuſpended till a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the Convention of Saratoga ſhall be properly notified by the court of Great-Britain to Congreſs.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. || 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

CALOMEL, Cantharides, Emetic Tartar, Extract of Saturn, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Sena, Spirits of Turpentine, Volatile Spirits, Verdegris---with a general Aſſortment of good Medicines, and ſome Shop-furniture.

A few family MEDICINE CHESTS would be put up, according to orders.

The Sale will be cloſed in ſix Weeks.

|| 22/6 JOHN HOUSTON.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1778.

CHARLESTOWN, January 29.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief in and over the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA, to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY met at Charlestown, on Friday January 9th, 1778.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

I MEET you with particular satisfaction at this season, because your private concerns admit of your now proceeding on public business with that deliberation which the importance of weighty matters requires; and I am persuaded that you will do so, giving them, however, all proper dispatch, so that no measure may be improvidently adopted, nor time unprofitably employed.

The Articles of Confederation between the United States of America, demand your early and most serious attention.---These articles are offered by Congress to the legislatures of the respective States for their consideration, with a recommendation, that they be reviewed with candour, examined with liberality, and adjusted with the temper and magnanimity of wise and patriotic legislatures; but to you, I trust, such recommendation is unnecessary.

This State should be represented in Congress by several Delegates at all times, more especially when a Confederacy is to be concluded.----You will therefore forthwith elect such a number of them as you think sufficient.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The Congress having called upon this State for five hundred thousand dollars, you will devise the best ways and means for raising that sum; and although it certainly exceeds our proportion of the money desired from the Continent by them, yet I doubt not that you will readily comply with their requisition, as the ravages of war have rendered some of our sister States less able than this to furnish their just quota's at present—You will also propose the most effectual and least burthensome mode of supporting the public credit, and making such provision for, as may be adequate to the exigencies of this government. The expences which have been, and must unavoidably be incurred, are undoubtedly great, but altogether inconsiderable when compared with the inestimble object for which we contend. As such I am confident they will appear to you and to your constituents; for the same spirit which animated the good people of South-Carolina to resolve on the most vigorous opposition to tyranny, will induce them to grant, with the greatest alacrity, every necessary aid for the support of that opposition, until (by the blessing of God on American fortitude and perseverance) the vain expectations of our haughty enemies shall be so frustrated, and their pride so humbled, that the ruinous consequences of their folly and wickedness shall oblige them to relinquish all hope of revenue or conquest, and agree to the separation occasioned by their unbounded avarice and arrogance, and to a peace which will secure the sovereignty and independence of America.

The act for prohibiting vendues not having had the intended effect, but the evil so justly complained of daily increasing, it appears necessary to make trial of some other remedy; and as a plentiful supply of goods is the surest way of reducing the price of them, I submit to your judgment, whether it may not be expedient to establish a Board of Commerce, for importing such merchandize as may be wanted for the Indian trade, and other public services, and for accommodating the inhabitants of this State who are in low or middling circumstances, with the articles most requisite for their own consumption, at reasonable rates.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

A well disciplined militia is so essential to the preservation of freedom, that I cannot avoid earnestly exhorting you to perfect a law, which may render our militia alone equal to the defence of the State; and I hope that your zealous and laudable attachment to the liberties of the people, will lead you to such alterations of the militia act as the situation of our affairs requires: True it is, that we may boast of many men amongst us, whose disposition would make a law unnecessary for them, but where is the country in which some untoward persons will not be found? for those it is indispensable. Believe me, a good militia will preserve your liberties; they may be lost without it: nor should the fear of enacting a bad law, prevent the attempting a good one: Let the act be of short duration; a little experience will prove it; if found injurious or oppressive, let it never be revived.

The subjecting vagrants to serve in the Continental regiments, might reclaim the idle and dissolute, and make those useful to the States, who are now a burthen and disgrace to the community.

Several laws having expired, and others being near expiring, you will consider which of them should be revived and continued, and whether some passed since our late revolution may not be amended.

It is evident, that during the continuance of the present troubles, extraordinary powers must be exercised by the executive authority in every State; but it is most constitutional that the legislative should determine what are fit to be entrusted to the executive, as it is safer for the people that their representatives should vest such by a temporary law, than that the executive should exercise any under the sanction of necessity only.

Jan. 9, 1778. JOHN RUTLEDGE.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esquire; President and Commander in Chief of the State of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

The ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the said STATE.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Legislative Council, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech delivered to both Houses at the opening of this session.

Fully impressed with a sense of the very momentous and weighty objects therein recommended for our deliberation, we assure your Excellency, that we will proceed on them with that zeal, candour and assiduity, which matters of real concernment necessarily demand, and from the result of which, we fervently hope, many solid and permanent advantages may flow to the public weal.

We heartily concur with your Excellency on the expediency of forming a well regulated militia, so very essential to the preservation of freedom, and so truly conducive to the happiness and glory of a Commonwealth---History does not furnish an instance wherein the strenuous exertions of a people were more pressing for so wise an establishment, than the present glorious contest affords; a contest, which, we trust, will display to posterity the most splendid examples of magnanimity and heroism that ever distinguished human nature.—Thus persuaded, and sensible of the inadequateness of the present militia-law to the exigency of our affairs, we will readily unite with the General Assembly in endeavouring to model and perfect such a law, and in every other measure that will tend most effectually to the defence

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The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
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SAMUEL S
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CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and
paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

and ſecurity of the State, and to the perpetual ſupport of its luſtre and independency.

In the Legiſlative Council the 14th day of January, 1778.

By order of the Houſe,

HUGH RUTLEDGE, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

YOUR aſſurances give great reaſon to expect that thoſe advantages to the public weal, which you hope for, will reſult from your deliberations: An addreſs which affords ſuch a proſpect, cannot therefore fail of being very acceptable to me.

J. RUTLEDGE.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief in and over the State of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

The ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT was with great pleaſure the General Aſſembly received your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, containing matters of tranſcendent moment, demonſtrating your attention to, and ſolicitude for, the welfare of the people over whom you are appointed to preſide. We thank your Excellency for your expreſſions of ſatisfaction in meeting us at this ſeaſon, when our private concerns admit of our paying due attention to the public buſineſs. Indeed, the climate and local circumſtances declare this to be the moſt eligible ſeaſon in the year for the diſpatch of the weighty affairs of legiſlation; and we hope the time will not be miſapplied.

The Articles of Confederation between the United States of America, will demand our early and moſt ſerious attention: The ſubject is ſtupendouſly important, and ought to be maturely digeſted, equally weighed, and critically examined. We ſhall enter upon the conſideration of this buſineſs with minds perfectly diſpoſed to a confederated union of the States, upon a principle of equality, delegating only as much of our ſovereignty as may be abſolutely neceſſary for the general ſafety.

The ſpirit and vigour which our conſtituents have ever diſplayed, marking them for a people tenacious of their rights, cannot but inſtruct us to follow their example, and ſtimulate us to adopt and purſue ſuch meaſures as we ſhall think moſt likely to eſtabliſh their independence---the only preliminary that we will ever hear of, leading to a pacification with Great-Britain. We are reſolved to hazard, and if need be, to loſe our all in the proſecution of our endeavour, no leſs laudable than juſt, to ſecure ourſelves from the Britiſh domination, which as cruelly as ungratefully operated to our ruin; and we ſhall therefore moſt chearfully grant every aid in our power for the ſervice of the United States. Without doubt, the ſum aſked of us by Congreſs is more than our proportion of the five millions required of the continent; but we mean to ſtrain every nerve in ſupport of the war; and will leave the due ſettlement of our proper quota to a time of more tranquility.

Your Excellency may reſt aſſured, that we ſhall anxiouſly endeavour to ſupport the public credit at home and abroad, and repreſentation in Congreſs, to relieve the people from the high rates at which neceſſary foreign goods are ſold---to procure ſupplies for carrying on the Indian trade---to place the militia upon the moſt ſerviceable footing---to diſburden the State of vagrants, and yet to render ſuch men of ſome advantage to the community---to revive and continue wholeſome laws---and to veſt the executive government in this time of imminent danger, with ſuch powers as may tend to enable it to fruſtrate the machinations of ſecret traitors, to repel the attacks of the open enemy, and to preſerve the State.

By Order of the Houſe,

Jan. 14, 1778. THOMAS BEE, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM much pleaſed at your favourable reception of my recommendations, and give you my moſt hearty thanks for this addreſs, as it is a further demonſtration of what indeed has been always fully evinced, your regard for the welfare of the people over whom I have the honour to preſide.

J. RUTLEDGE.

On Thurſday the 15th inſtant, a little after 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the bake-houſe of one Moore, at the north end of Union-ſtreet. The alarm being immediately given, a number of people with the engines, &c. was ſoon aſſembled, but the wind blowing freſh at N. N. E. drove the flames with an impetuoſity that could not be checked. The fire was ſo rapid in its progreſs, that before 12 o'clock it had entirely deſtroyed all Union-ſtreet; the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet from Mrs. Doyley's houſe to the Bay---greateſt part of Chalmer's Alley---all the Bay, except 15 houſes, from Queen-ſtreet to Granville's Baſtion---the north ſide of Broad-ſtreet from Mr. Thomas Smith's houſe to the Bay; the ſouth ſide of the ſame from Mr. Sarrazin's to Mr. Guerard's houſe---all Gadſden's Alley---Elliott-ſtreet, excepting two houſes---Bedon's Alley---the eaſt ſide of Church-ſtreet from Broad-ſtreet to Stoll's Alley, excepting 5 tenements---and the whole of Tradd-ſtreet to the eaſtward of Church-ſtreet. The crackling of the flames---the dreadful columns of ſmoke, bearing with them myriads of large fiery flakes, which fell in all parts of the town lying in the direction of the wind---the roar of exploſions---the craſh of falling houſes---the ſhrieks of the unhappy ſufferers---the horror painted in every countenance --the confuſion apparent every where---and detecting the infamous wretches (and they were not a few) who availed themſelves of the opportunity to pilfer---altogether formed one of the moſt diſmal ſcenes of woe and diſtreſs that can poſſibly be conceived. Much praiſe is due to the officers and ſoldiers quartered in town, who afforded every aſſiſtance in their power to the inhabitants; and it was chiefly owing to their extraordinary exertions, that the houſes at the ſouth end of the Bay were preſerved. Capt. Biddle, with a party of his crew, alſo aſſiſted, as did moſt of the maſters and ſailors belonging to the other veſſels in harbour, and were of ſingular ſervice. The fire did not proceed any farther after 12 o'clock on the 15th, but it is not yet entirely extinguiſhed.

The number of dwelling-houſes deſtroyed, excluſive of ſtores and out-houſes, is upwards of 250. The quantity of merchandize and furniture loſt is very conſiderable. The whole loſs, by the moſt moderate computation, exceeds three millions of dollars: Many are of opinion it exceeds a million ſterling. The number of lives loſt is not ſo great as was at firſt apprehended: We have not heard of more than 6, ſome of whom were Negroes.

The Charleſtown Library Society's valuable collection of books, inſtruments and apparatus for aſtronomical and philoſophical obſervations and experiments, &c. &c. being unfortunately placed in a houſe, in the neighbourhood of that in which the fire broke out, is almoſt entirely loſt.

In the evening of the 15th, public notice was given to all thoſe who were at a loſs for lodgings and victuals, that both were provided for them, at the public expence, in the ſeveral public buildings; and on the 16th the General Aſſembly voted 20,000l. for the immediate relief of the ſufferers.

Our Siſter State of Georgia has remembered us in the hour of our diſtreſs: Their Aſſembly has generouſly voted 10,000 dollars for the unfortunate ſufferers.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 7.

From N. Carolina we learn, that Governor CASWELL had made up five thouſand VOLUNTEERS, at the head of whom he was to march to reinforce General Waſhington in a few weeks.

A frigate of thirty guns, from France, is juſt arrived in North-Carolina, deeply laden with all ſorts of neceſſaries for the army.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Martinico to his Friend in this Town, dated Jan. 19, 1778.

" By ſundry advices, already in your hand, you are informed of the protection and encouragement we Americans meet with in the French iſlands; indeed much more than we could expect from any neutral power. I ſend you a liſt of privateers fitted out and owned in this iſland, and cruizing under Congreſs colours, viz. ſhip St. Peter, of 18 ſix pounders; brig Gen. Waſhington, 16 four pounders; ſloop Ranger, 14 four pounders; ſloop Fortune, 12 ſix pounders;

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

sloop St. John, 14 four pounders; sloop New Rambler, 10 six pounders; schooner Success, 14 four pounders; brig Retaliation, 14 six pounders; a brig at Port Royal, 16 four pounders; there are eight others, chiefly sloops. These compleat our cruizing fleet, belonging to St. Piere's. A great number of privateers, belonging to New-England, often put in here, many of which are very fortunate. No English vessel dare venture themselves in the English channel, without a convoy, as sure as they do, in a few days, they come addressed to some gentleman in this island. We have daily prizes coming in. The French vessels go and come uninterrupted.

"France, who is in a perfect state of security, for political reasons, would have Britain declare war against her first; but convinced I am, at all events, she will not let us fall. Our late successes in America, may prevent their interfering vigorously in our behalf immediately, which they were prepared for.

"It is expected convoys will be granted us, and our vessels sail in large fleets for the continent."

With pleasure we can inform the public, that the best imported salt has fell in its price, from Eighteen Pounds to Seven Pounds ten. Country ditto from Sixteen Pounds to Five Pounds. A gentleman in town will supply any person or persons, in want of that article, to the amount of 5000 bushels of good country made salt, at Five Pounds per bushel.

LANCASTER, March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Head-Quarters, dated March 12, 1778.

"Captain Barry has distinguished himself exceedingly on the river; he had collected several of the gun-boats which formerly belonged to the gallies, with three of them, having a four-pounder in each, and others only manned with musquetry, he attacked two large ships loaded with forage from Rhode-Island, under convoy of a tender, mounting eight carriage guns, both of the ships had 4 six-pounders. He attacked them with great spirit, and after a warm engagement of half an hour, the ships surrendered.---He then pursued the schooner, and parading all his boats, sent a flag to demand the surrender, with which the Captain (a Lieutenant in the navy) thought proper to comply, though with a tolerable stock of spirit he might have kept off double the number,--he then took all his prizes to Reedy-Island, and the next tide the Eagle man of war and several other ships of force came up, seeing these three vessels laying at the piers they came too, by this time the prizes were unloaded of every thing valuable, and the men had formed an intrenchment of the bundles of pressed hay; a severe cannonade then commenced, when the little garrison observing preparations to land, they set fire to the vessels, except the schooner, into which Barry, in order to save her, had thrown himself----the enemy perceiving the ships on fire, desisted from landing, and our men kept possession of the shore, having mounted the cannon taken from the ships, with which they engaged the enemy and hulled them repeatedly----Barry was soon overtaken by one vessel, who detained him till some others came up, six were observed firing upon him at once. Finding it impossible to get up, he ran the schooner ashore and left her, from whence she was towed off in a very mutilated condition. All the cargoe except the hay is preserved-----the schooner had four brass howitz, and some curious instruments in the engineers department, with a great number of letters. We have taken about 100 prisoners; 1 Captain and a company of artificers, 1 Lieutenant of artillery and about 60 sailors, all of whom are safe at Wilmington.---In short, it is as gallant an action as any during the war, and does great honour to the brave officer and his associates who planned and executed it."

In pursuance of orders from His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, a General Court Martial was held at this place, when Henry Mansin (who confessed himself an officer in the British army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of this county, were brought before the Court and charged with being spies, carrying on a traiterous correspondence, and supplying the enemy with horses, &c. The Court, after a fair and candid trial, which lasted some days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defence, found them guilty, and unanimously sentenced them to suffer death:---In consequence of which, they were on Monday last executed near this town, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators.---The unhappy wretches, before their execution, acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and died fully convinced of the heinousness of their offence---They have discovered several persons who aided and assisted them, but unfortunately made their escape upon the caption of these culprits, however it is hoped that justice will overtake them, and inflict the punishment due to such parricides.

YORK-TOWN, March 21.

The war has already cost Britain Twenty-five Millions, and America more than Fifteen, the plunder and devastation she has sustained, by sea and land, being included in the debt she has contracted. The Empire is Forty Millions the poorer, and the dispute remains undecided. Should the war continue, it cannot be conceived that the additional expence and destruction on both sides, will amount to less than Thirty Millions. If we add to this the loss of shipping and commerce to both parties, it will be at least Twenty Millions more, and the total will be Ninety Millions.

Should Britain be once more defeated, which is far from being impossible, her dominion in the western world is at an end. Should America be subdued, the conquerors must maintain such a force to keep the vanquished in subjection, and prevent their escaping to the wilderness, that all the profits of American taxation and commerce will be insufficient to defray the enormous expence. But, whenever Britain is engaged in a war with the House of Bourbon, that power will facilitate the revolt of the Americans, in the same manner that Lewis XIV did that of the Hungarians. Can, therefore, any motive but blind revenge urge Britain to continue the war?

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, March 5.

"A privateer belonging to Boston lately went to New-Providence, took possession of one of the forts, and then demanded of the Governor a surrender of the principal one, which was complied with----the next day, after taking possession of it, the inhabitants rose and demanded it back again; but upon the Captain's informing them he did not intend to injure them, and only wanted the military stores, they dispersed---the next day they assembled again, with the Governor at their head, and demanded the fort---the Captain informed as before, and added further, that he was determined to defend it, whereupon they withdrew; he found a number of our people there prisoners, whom he released, and took seven vessels in the harbour, two of which he destroyed, four he loaded with military and ordnance stores, and the other he gave to the prisoners, who are said to be arrived in North-Carolina, and give this account."

The Assembly of the State of New-York have empowered their Delegates in Congress to ratify the Confederation proposed for the perpetual alliance of the United States of America.

York-Town, March 21, 1778.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A STRONG healthy Negro MAN, has had the small-pox, about 30 years of age, his wife and three children, the eldest of whom is six years: The man has been employed on a farm for some years, and besides his knowledge of farming he can ditch very well. Whoever may incline to purchase them, will apply to the PRINTERS. §

WHEREAS two copper STILLS, of different sizes, came last August by the Packet, addressed, by direction, to the care of Mr. William Knox, in Baltimore, and were by him put into my store there, which Stills have since remained unclaimed by any person---I am therefore inclined to believe, for many reasons, that these Stills were intended for me, though I have had no regular advice thereof---but as I am not absolutely certain, and Stills at present a precious commodity, I judge it both honest and expedient to give this public notice, that if any person has a legal claim, they may apply, otherwise I shall use the Stills as my property.

March 9, 1778. 30s. THOMAS USHER.

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Lords, I am unwilling to trespass on the time, to point out to your Lordships the several valuable captures of ... last guinea and the la... terror, now the conte... an ... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
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SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

To be SOLD, by
JACOB ROTHROCK,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.
York-Town, March 21, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Paradiſe townſhip, York county, laſt May, a brown mare colt, two years old, and has no mark. The owner is deſired to come before the firſt of May, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, for ſhe will be ſold for the coſt, by

March 18, 1778. JOHN SHIRK. ¶

Williamſburg, February 28, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

FOR apprehending HARRY, a likely Mulatto lad, who left my plantation, in King William county, Virginia, the 6th inſtant; he is about 18 years of age, ſtout, active and well made, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his cheek and another on his forehead; he was ſeen on the way to Fredericksburg the day after his departure, and ſaid he was following a waggon, and that he was going as a ſoldier to the army; he had on a brown ſailor jacket, a red ſhag under waiſtcoat, red cloth breeches, oznabrug ſhirt, white yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a fan tail hat, with a ſilver band; he has a buſhy head of hair, which I imagine he will cut, and as he has 40 or 50 dollars with him, will attempt to change his dreſs; he is ſubject to get drunk, is a notorious gameſter, and will ſtick at nothing to ſupply his wants, or to gratify his vicious habits. The above reward will be paid if taken out of this State, by delivering him to WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Eſq; at York, ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, Eſq; at Baltimore, or THOMAS RICHARDSON, Eſq; at George-Town, who are requeſted to have him confined in goal, until I ſhall direct what ſhall be done with him.

¶30s. WILLIAM AYLETT.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. || 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

Guilford townſhip, February 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber of Guilford townſhip, adjoining the town of Chambersburgh, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennſylvania, executed five penal bills to Thomas Burney late of the townſhip aforeſaid deceaſed, all bearing date about the latter end of May or the beginning of June laſt, each bill for the payment of Sixty Pounds; the firſt, payable on the firſt day of May next enſuing; the ſecond, on the firſt day of May, 1779; the third, on the firſt day of May, 1780; the fourth, on the firſt day of May, 1781; the fifth, on the firſt day of May, 1782; and a ſixth bill of the ſame date, for about the ſum of Thirty-three Pounds, payable the firſt day of May, 1783; which bills were given by me, for part of the purchaſe of the plantation whereon I now dwell, and it is now ſaid, that the ſaid Thomas Burney hath either given, aſſigned, or bequeathed them to his ſon Thomas Burney of the ſame place.

All perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid bills, or any of them, for I will not pay them, until the contract made between the aforeſaid Thomas Burney deceaſed, and myſelf, ſhall be fulfilled on the part of his Executors.

‡ 30s. JOHN ALEXANDER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

Winchester (Virginia) Feb. 17, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from this place, the 16th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM PIKE, one of the priſoners ſent here by the Executive Council, of the State of Pennſylvania, as a perſon diſaffected to the American Cauſe; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, reddiſh complexion, yelloviſh hair tied behind; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, boots, and ſilver plated ſpurs; he rode a dark bay horſe, with a white face, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſprightly and well made. Whoever ſecures the ſaid priſoner, in any goal belonging to the Thirteen United States, ſhall have the above reward. JOSEPH HOLMES,

RUN away from the ſubſcriber about three weeks ago, a Mulatto ſlave, named SAWNEY, well known in this town, he is well built, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, dark complexion, a ſmall face and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he left his maſter, an old brown Bath coating ſurtout coat, oznabrug ſhirt, thin jacket, linen breeches, yarn ſtockings, ſhoes, and an old beaver hat, &c. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to the Goaler of York-Town, taking his receipt, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken in the town, or within twenty miles of it, if upwards of twenty miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

DOCTOR BLANCHARD

DESIRES to inform the public, of the virtue of a medicinal water of his preparation. It cures all diſorders of the ſkin; ſuch as ſcabs, itch, ring-worms, St. Anthony's fire, ſcald-head, burns, whitlows, or felons on the fingers; it cleanſes freſh wounds, as well as old ulcers, and brings them to an admirable and expeditious ſuppuration; it cures various diſorders of the eyes; it is of great ſervice in the ſmall-pox, entirely defacing its effects, by dipping a feather in this ſurpriſing water, and paſſing it over the puſtles, juſt as they come to ſuppuration, which is a circumſtance of conſequence to the fair female. He alſo compoſes an elixir, which is uſed very advantageouſly in diſorders peculiar to the fair-ſex---Excluſive of the diſorders above mentioned, the Doctor prepares a variety of waters and elixirs, ſuitable to the condition of his patients; he cures the camp, or putrified fever in a ſhort time; the ſtate of the patients caſe, will determine the Doctors demand; he is poſſeſſed of a grand and powerful ſecret in all rheumatic complaints; he reduces diſlocated limbs, with the greateſt dexterity and ſucceſs; beſides the above mentioned diſorders, the Doctor may be conſulted in all ailments incident to the human body. Thoſe who think proper to apply to him, will be pleaſed to direct to him at Mr. ANDREW HOFFMAN's, between the Bridge and Butts-Town, in York-Town.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near Hanover-Town, in York county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Abraham Garrett*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black hair tied, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a wool hat, an aſh coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with white metal buttons, tow ſhirt, leather breeches about half worn, and a pair of half worn boots; he has the two firſt letters of his name marked under the ſleeve of his coat.---Alſo a certain *Jacob Welſh*, a German, a diſtiller by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a lincey jacket, with ſleeves mixed with black and white wool, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, white woollen ſtockings, and a pair of braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 10 miles from home, *Ten Dollars*, if 20 miles, *Twenty Dollars*, if 30 miles, *Thirty Dollars*, and if 40 miles, the above reward, or *Thirty Dollars* for either, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶30s CONRAD SHERMAN.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and
paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

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